

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA

AN ACT RELATING TO COLLATERAL INHERITANCES.

Secr. 1. That from and after the first day of May next, all estates, real, personal and mixed, of every kind whatsoever, passing from any person who may die seized or possessed of such estate, being within this commonwealth, either by will, or under the intestate laws thereof, or any part of such estate or estates, or interest thereon, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, or sale, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainor, to any person or persons, or to bodies politic or corporate, in trust, or otherwise, other than to or for the use of father, mother, husband, wife, children and lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock, shall be, and they are hereby made and put to the tax or duty of \$2. 50 on every \$100 of the clear value of such estate or estates, and at and after the same rate for any less amount, to be paid to the use of the commonwealth, and all the executors and administrators and their sureties, shall duly be discharged from liability for the amount of any and all such duties on estates, the settlement of which they may be charged with by having paid the same over, for the use aforesaid, as hereinafter directed. **Provided,** That no estate which may be valued at a less sum than \$250 shall be subject to the duty or tax.

Sec. 2. That from and after the first day of May next, all and every executor and executrix, administrator or administrators, to whom letters testamentary or of administration shall be granted, shall, before he, she or they pay any legacy or distribute the shares of any estate passing as aforesaid, pay to the county treasurer of the proper county \$2 50 out of every \$100 they may hold for distribution, and at and after that rate for any less sum for the use of the commonwealth, for which payment the said treasurer shall give duplicate receipts, one of which the said executor or administrator shall lodge with the register of wills of the proper county, which he shall without delay forward to the auditor general, the said register keeping a record thereof on the account filed by such executor or administrator, which shall be a full discharge of the said executor or administrator so paying for the amount of such receipt, and when any species of property other than money or real estate shall pass as aforesaid, the tax or duty aforesaid shall be paid on the appraised value thereof as filled in the register's office of the proper county, or what same may actually be sold for, as the case may be, and all executors and administrators shall have full power to self, if necessary, so much of the said property as will enable him, her or them to pay said tax or duty in the same manner as executors and administrators are or may be enabled by law to do for the payment of debts of their testators and intestates, distributing any balance left in their hands as is or may be directed by law, and the amount of the said tax or duty shall be paid over as before directed; and moreover, it is hereby made the duty of all executors and administrators to lodge information with the county commissioners of the proper county of any and all real estate of every kind or which their respective testators or intestates shall have died seized, and which has passed to any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, other than those mentioned in the first section of this act, without delay, from the time the same shall have come to his, her or their knowledge.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each and every county in this commonwealth in each year hereafter, when they send their precept to the assessors of the several townships, boroughs, wards or districts in this commonwealth, in addition to the duties they now perform, diligently to inquire after and take an account of all real estates which every preceding year, or at any time after the first day of May, 1867, may have passed from persons dying intestate, or otherwise than as mentioned in the first section of this act, and the same to set out in a schedule attached to the said precept; and also, of any estate or estates which may have come to their knowledge from any executor, administrator or otherwise, and the said assessor having taken an account of all such estates aforesaid, shall call to their aid the assistant assessors last chosen or appointed according to law, whose duty it is hereby made in addition to the duties they now perform, to meet at the time and place designated by the principal assessor, and three or a majority of them shall then and there proceed to put a fair and just valuation on the same, according to the market price thereof, and the said principal assessors shall make return of such valuation to the said county commissioners, with the lists of taxable property, and the said commissioners shall proceed to examine and pass the same, whereupon they shall lodge it with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, to be laid by said clerk before the judges thereof, for their review and approbation at the next term, which having been had, the said clerk shall thereupon return the same to the commissioners; who shall issue their warrant to the proper collector of the county tax to collect the same, in the same manner county taxes are or may here be lawfully collected; and the said collector shall receive two and an half per centum for the collection of the same.

Secr. 4. That the amount of said tax or duty, together with the expenses of the collection, shall be and remain a lien on all real and every estate and estates so made subject to tax, from the death of the testator or intestate, who shall have died seized of such estate, until the same shall have been fully paid and satisfied.

SECT. 5. That it shall be the duty of every executor and administrator to whom any testamentary or letters of administration shall be granted, in addition to the oath or affirmation now required by law, to take an additional oath or affirmation, that he or she will diligently and faithfully provide, and well and truly comply with the provisions of this act, which oath or affirmation the register of wills for the respective county, are hereby authorized and required to administer, and to place the same on record with the original of administration.

SECT. 6. That it is hereby made the duty of the state treasurer to direct the county registrars to pay any money that may be received on account of the tax on liquor to the

levied and collected under this act over, to the state treasurer, on or before the end of one month after the same shall have been received, and the moneys collected as aforesaid, shall be paid by the state treasurer to the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and they are hereby vested in the commissioners thereof, and pledged for the purposes set forth in the act, entitled "An act establishing an internal improvement fund."

An act providing for the gradual collection of moneys due to the Commonwealth for lands.

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May, 1827, the secretary of the land office shall cause suits to be instituted on behalf of the commonwealth, for the recovery of moneys due for lands, held by virtue of locations or other office titles issued from or under the proprietary government, under and agreeably to the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act directing the recovery of the principal and interest due to the commonwealth by persons holding lands by virtue of locations or other office titles issued from or under the proprietary government, and for other purposes," passed the 22d day of March, 1820, and also for lands held by warrant or other title from or under this commonwealth, according to the suits due according to the provisions of the laws now existing, in all cases where a mortgage shall

not have been executed thereto before that time, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 22d March, 1820, aforesaid, or any other act authorising the same. Provided, That any person or persons holding land as aforesaid who shall, between the passage of this act and the 1st day of May, 1827, patent the same, and give a mortgage for the amount of the principal and interest due according to the provisions of the act of the 22d March, 1820, entitled "An act directing the recovery of principal & interest due to the commonwealth, from persons holding lands by virtue of locations, or other office titles, issued from or under the proprietary government, and for other purposes," or any other act, and who shall pay the interest which may accrue on such mortgage on or before the first day of June, in each and every year thereafter, shall not be liable to have suit instituted against him, her or them, for the recovery of the amount of such mortgage, and such interest as may be due until the year after such payment of annual interest shall have ceased to have been made, unless it shall be otherwise directed by law.— It is provided further, that any person or persons holding land as aforesaid, against whom suits shall be instituted agreeably to the directions of this act, who shall at any time within nine months from and after the institution of such suit or suits, pay the interest which shall have accrued on such land, on and after the first day of May, 1827, and shall take a patent and execute a mortgage agreeably to the act passed the 22d day of March, 1830, entitled "An act to direct the recovery of the principal and interest due to the commonwealth, by persons holding lands by virtue of locations, or other office titles issued from or under the proprietary government, and for other purposes," or agreeably to the provisions of this act, and shall thereafter yearly pay the interest on such mortgage on the first day of June in each and every year thereafter, and shall pay all arrears which shall have accrued on such suit or suits, such person or persons shall not be liable to be further proceeded against by such suit or suits, if the same shall be discontinued, and no other suit shall be instituted against such person or persons under this act, or the act passed the 22d day of March, 1830, until after the failure to pay such interest on the first day of June as aforesaid, or until it shall be otherwise directed by law.

Article 2. That in all cases where the whole amount of any mortgage or lien which shall have been executed, or have been subject to the passing of this act, and has become due and payable to the mortgagee or creditor before the passing of this act, or shall become due and payable, or any part thereof, before the said 1st day of May, 1857, or at any time thereafter, if the mortgagee or judgment creditor shall on or before such time, fully pay the interest which may have accrued on any such mortgage or lien at the time of such payment, and for the recovery of the principal shall not be required, for one year thereafter, but in default of such payment the secretary of the land office shall proceed to sell and after said time to cause suits to be instituted for the recovery of the same, under and according to the provisions of the above recited act of 22d March, 1856. Provided, That any mortgagee or judgment creditor having paid up the interest due on such mortgage or lien, shall well and truly pay the interest which may accrue on such mortgage or lien, up to the 1st day of June in each and every year thereafter, and shall not be obliged as aforesaid for the recovery of the amount of such mortgage or lien, and the interest which may be due thereon, for one year after failure to pay the interest on the same, unless it shall be otherwise directed by law.

The 3d section provides that the secretary of the land office, surveyor general and board of property shall have and exercise all powers and authority, &c.

A SUPPLEMENT

an act, entitled "An Act for the better
regulation of the estates of persons dying
intestate or claiming under some conveyance,
and for establishing a means by which the
husband and wife may hereafter convey their
real estates."

Whereas by the act of Assembly to which
this is a supplement, it is enacted, that the
estates of living conveyors may be so situated
as to be characterized by the husband and wife
as being acknowledged by one or both of
them. And whereas, under this act, estates
conveyed have been bona fide sold by
husband and wife for a legal and sufficient
consideration, and the deeds therefore have
been so acknowledged before the proper
officers, but in many cases the mode
of making such a acknowledgment both
in the certificate of sale and in the certificate
of sale has been by the supreme court,
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tales should not in any case be disturbed in the enjoyment of them, thus equitably acquired, nor divested thereof under any pretence whatsoever; Now, for the purpose of carrying into effect the real intent of the parties and of quieting and securing the estates so transferred.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no grant, bargain, sale, feoffment, deed of conveyance, lease, release, or other assurance, of any lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, heretofore bona fide made and executed by husband and wife, and acknowledged by them before some judge, justice of the peace, or other officer, authorised by law to take such acknowledgment, or which may be so made, executed, and acknowledged as aforesaid, before the first day of September next, shall be deemed held, or adjudged, invalid or defective, or insufficient in law, or avoided or prejudiced, by reason of any informality, or omission in setting forth the particulars of the acknowledgment made before such officer as aforesaid, in the certificate thereof, but all and every such grant, bargain and sale, feoffment, deed of conveyance, lease, release, or other assurance, so made, executed and acknowledged as aforesaid, shall be as good, valid, and effectual in law, for transferring, passing, and conveying the real estate, right, title, and interest of such husband and wife, of, in, and to the lands, tenements and hereditaments mentioned in the same, as if all the requisites and particulars of such acknowledgment, mentioned in the act to which this is supplementary, were particularly set forth in the certificate thereof, or appeared upon the face of the same.

CONGRESS

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3.

Mr. Van Ransellaer from the committee on Agriculture, made the following report, which was laid on the table, and 2000 additional copies were ordered to be printed.

The committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Minor, to enquire whether the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and the breeding of silk worms, for the purpose of producing silk, be a subject worthy of legislative attention; and would they think it to be so, that they obtain such information as may be in their power, respecting the kind of mulberry most preferred, the best soil, climate, and mode of cultivation; the probable value of the culture, taking into view the capital employed, the labour and the product, together with such facts and opinions, as they may think useful and proper—REPORT,

That they have examined the subject attentively, and have taken such steps as they thought best calculated to obtain information which might be useful, and lead to satisfactory conclusions.

The facts developed in the course of such inquiries tend to place the subject in an important point of view. It is an interesting fact, that the mulberry tree grows indigenously throughout the United States, and that silk may be raised with facility from the Southern and Northern boundary of the Union. Formerly, considerable quantities of silk were produced in Georgia. In 1775, more than 20,000 pounds of the article were exported from there to England. The production of the article was suspended, not from any difficulty experienced in the process, but from causes connected with the revolution. Measures have recently been adopted at Savannah, in a view to the renewal of the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and rearing of the silk worm. In Kentucky, the committee learn, that sewing silk is now produced in considerable quantities and of excellent quality.

any years ago the attention of public spirited individuals in Pennsylvania was turned to the production of silk. — The Persian mulberry was introduced at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, by a shop at Eaten, where it still flourishes. Silk was produced without difficulty. In Chester, and other Southern counties of that state, the experiment was also made with success. —

the great demand, and high price of
read stuffs, owing to the war was grow-
ing out of the French Revolution, re-
sulted the cultivation of grain so profit-
able for many years, that the mulber-
culture was neglected. In 1779, two hun-
dred pounds of sewing silk were made
in the town of Mansfield, in Connecti-
cut; and in 1811, according to the re-
port of the Marshal who took the cen-
sus, the value of silk produced in
Windham county was estimated at 27,
5 dollars.

The Committee learn that the production of silk is still attended to, and used profitably. Some beautiful specimens of rearing silk, the production of that state, have been exhibited to the Committee. Of the fact, therefore, that the United States can produce silk for its own consumption, and even for exportation to the augmented foreign demand, there appears no reason to doubt. There are persons the Committee believe, existing most intelligently of our country, (who have not turned their attention particularly to the subject) who should be enabled to do this year.

sented by the following official statement of the value of silks imported into the U. States the last five years.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT

Of the value of Silk Goods imported
and exported in the years 1821,
to 1825, inclusive.

	<i>Imported.</i>	<i>Exported.</i>
1821	\$4,486,924	\$1,057,233
1822	6,480,928	1,016,262
1823	6,713,771	1,512,449
1824	7,203,334	1,816,325
1825	10,271,527	2,505,742
Total	\$36,155,484	\$7,908,011

What a bounty is paid by US to support the agriculturer and manufacturer of other nations, upon articles which our own country, with a few

years of care, might supply! How important it is that the agriculturalist should turn his attention to new objects of production is very fully shown, by the circumstance of the diminished and diminishing demand of bread stuffs abroad. In 1817 the exports amounted to \$20 374,000

1819	15 388,000
1820	6 799,246
1825	5 717,997

An importation of ten millions of dollars in silks; an exportation of five millions of bread stuff—the facts speak the importance of the subject, and indicate the necessity of awakening the slumbering agricultural resources of our country, by introducing new and profitable articles of production.

Knowledge is power, in agriculture no less than in politics. Information is capital, and the means of valuable improvement. The Committee conceive that the first and most important measure to be taken is, to acquire and circulate clear, distinct and precise information in these points. The relative value of the cultivation of the mulberry, and the introduction of silk, compared with other agricultural productions in the different sections of the nation, capital and labour being considered; the most advantageous mode of cultivation; the most approved manner of managing the silk worm, and an explanation of the process till the article be ready for market. The Committee incline to the opinion, that the best mode of raising silk will be to every farmer and planter to appropriate a small portion of ground, as for a fruit orchard, for raising the mulberry tree, calculated to produce as many of the worms as his own family will enable him to manage without increased expense, &c without permitting it, until the experiment shall have been fully tried, to interfere with the regular course of his usual pursuits. A silkworm to be planted with the mulberry will produce from 500 to 600 pounds of raw silk, the value of which to the individual will richly compensate for the capital and labour employed; and the aggregate to the country be of great importance.

The fact is worthy of notice that, notwithstanding the high price of land in Ireland, where a year's rent of land exceeds the price of the soil in many parts of our country, yet so valuable is the mulberry considered, that importations of trees from the Mediterranean have been made during the last years, for the purpose of producing silk. Your Committee addressed inquiries to several intelligent gentlemen who were presumed to be competent to give them information upon the subject, among the papers received to-day, they beg leave to call the particular attention of the House, to a very valuable memoir, replete with instructing facts and useful information, from E. L. and C. Genet, Esq. and also several communications from other gentlemen, whose attention the Committee acknowledge their obligation. As the result of their inquiries, believing that knowledge on the subject is of the highest importance, the Committee submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared a well digested manual, containing the best practical information that can be collected, on the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union, containing such facts & observations in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk in other countries, as may be useful and interesting, that the same be laid before Congress at the commencement of the next session.

tract of the speech of Mr. Bartlett of New Hampshire, on Mr. McDuffie's resolution to amend the constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President.

Without reference to the particular date of the last election of President, it was the proudest day to the friends of our free institutions that the world has ever witnessed. On that day was exhibited a new proof of the competency of this country to sustain a form of government it was adopting. A new proof of the fitness of the

hold an annual jubilee, for the declaration of our independence; but our foes say it was the ebullition of excitement and heated passion. We celebrate our achievements in the battle field, and are told that oppression and cruelty compelled us to fight. We

boast of our government and its institutions, amid predictions that, when external pressure is removed, it must, from its heterogeneous character, of itself, fall into ruins—that, much as we profess of patriotism, and our nation's glory, if thrown amongst us the apple of discord, and the prize would be abandoned in strife, for a bauble. But, sir, the late election of chief magistrate took place under the influence of causes, calculated to produce an excitement, such as may never again exist in the same degree. Three citizens were presented by the people, from whom the House were to select a President—not such men as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Mitchell) has shown us would be presented, should the proposed change be adopted. Not your mere great men of a county—not your prodigies of your "cross roads" & "court-house yards." Not men never before known beyond the reach of their voice, from the stump on which they had spouted themselves into political importance. No, sir. They were distinguished citizens, each advocated and supported by friends, numerous, sincere, ardent and determined. Each sustained and opposed, too, by all the feelings and interests, real and imaginary, of geographical situation.

Of these candidates, one was a long tried patriot, whose talents and public services were acknowledged with gratitude by the nation, one, whose faithfulness and integrity had been made illustrious, by the attacks of his enemies—one against whom opposition had almost been silenced by the efforts of persecution—a man, whose yielding republican principles, are the principles of an undoubted majority of his fellow citizens—a man, too, endeared to them by a magnificent sacrifice to unanimity, when, on a former occasion urged by a large portion of the country to the executive chair—such was the candidate, who came, recommended by names familiar throughout all the history of our republican struggles and republican triumphs.

Another was he, who so often is styled the second preserver of his country—the conqueror of the conquerors of Europe. He whose name mingled with acclamations of victory, on the field of Orleans, has been repeated and echoed, not by the throngs of towns and cities merely, but by the retired cottagers on our remotest borders—and this, at a time, too, when the magic influence of the presence of the “Nation’s Guest,” had aroused every latent spark of military ardour throughout the Union; had called forth, not only the parchment hero, with his soiled epaulettes, but had even started the decrepid veteran from his couch.

"to fight his battles o'er again,
Shoulder his crutch, and show how fields
were won."

time, when the insignia of military rank possessed more preciousness than the relics of the Saints; because such had once been worn by the beloved Lafayette.

Another, was that citizen, who in early youth had been called to public service by the personal solicitation of Washington, and whose name adorns every page of his country's history, from that period to the present hour. statesman and scholar, educated in the school of nations, and whose pen vindicated his country's right with less fearlessness than force, than the words of her heroes have avenged her violation.

The difficult question thus presents itself:—(the constitutional tribunal decided) by placing the present occupant in the executive chair. And in this, there is the proof of the failure of the institution? Let us not substitute one individual purpose for the constitution.—Those may have failed. Yet had either of the candidates proposed to the House, been elected, the constitution would not have failed. Is the failure alleged to have been in the moment of the election? History furnishes no precedent—no parallel, of any kind, of men, coming to the performance of a duty with more solemn impressions of its importance, and of their responsibility. In this failure has never passed a day of more deliberate calmness—in which all excitement was unknown—of passion subsided. An assembly has no where rested, exhibiting more elevation of character. The admiring fervent flattery, or flattery in ancient fables, that E. P. Green in the presence of their gods, on high Olympus,

The cigarette was first sold at
Hammond, for the Bureau of
and covered 1 1/2 sq. in.

